

Dunghlison (R.)

A N

EXHORTATION TO THE GRADUATES

OF THE

Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.

DELIVERED ON THE DAY OF THE COMMENCEMENT,

March the 10th, 1864.

BY

PROFESSOR ROBLEY DUNGLISON.



Published by the Graduates.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.

PROFESSOR ROBLEY DUNGLISON—

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Graduates of Jefferson Medical College, held this day, Mr. WILLIAM CHRISTIE, of New Brunswick, being called to the chair, and Mr. JESSE R. BURDEN, Jr., of Pennsylvania, appointed Secretary, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State (to be appointed by the chair) be requested to wait on Professor DUNGLISON, and request a copy of his Valedictory Address for publication.

J. R. BURDEN, Jr., *Secretary*.

We, the undersigned, the committee appointed under the above resolution, take pleasure in submitting it to your consideration, and trust it will meet with your acquiescence.

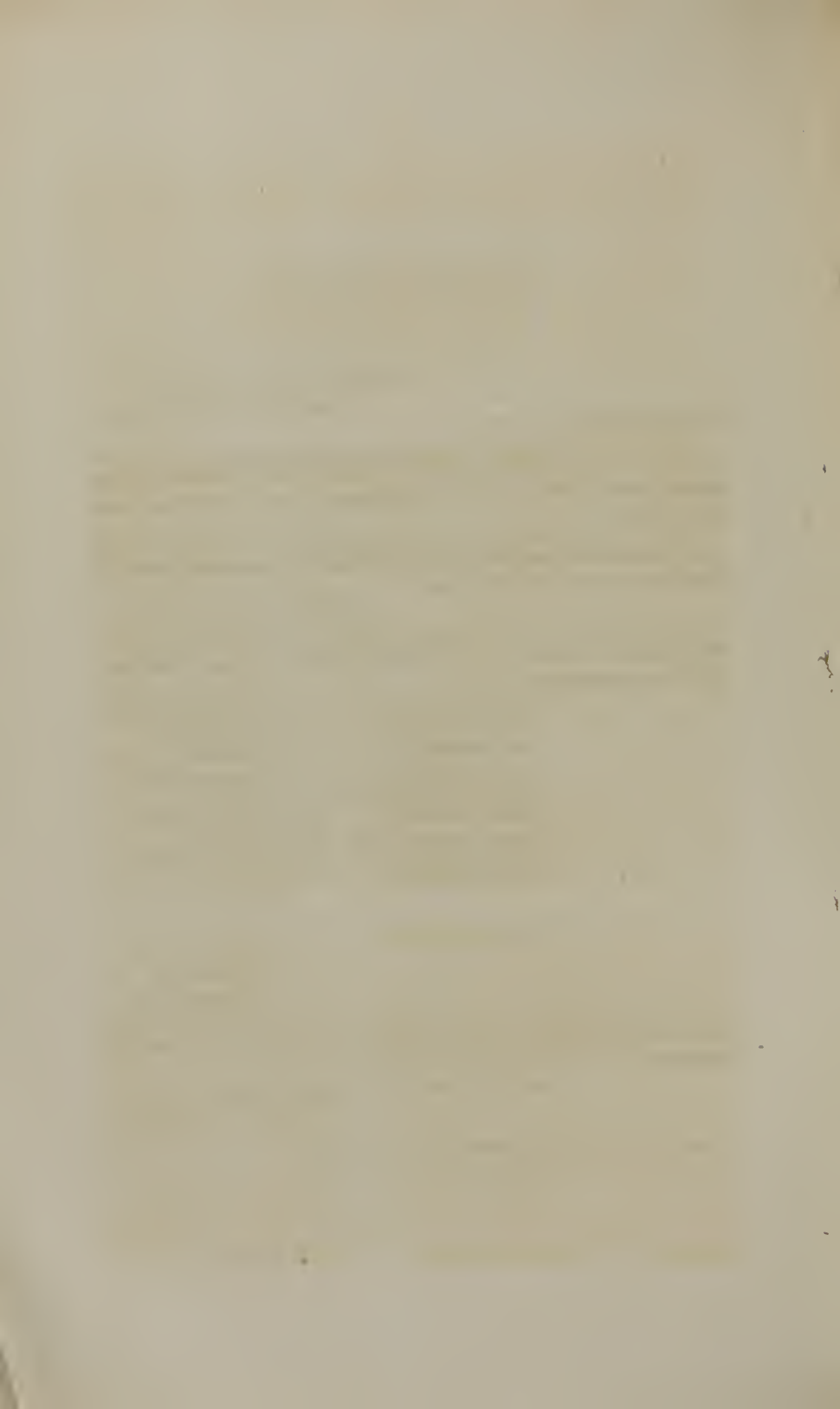
HENRY MULLEN, Pa.	WILL. H. CAMPBELL, Mo.
ROBERT W. TAYLOR, Ky.	W. S. CALDWELL, Ill.
JOHN SENSEMAN, O.	JOS. G. BELL, Md.
F. B. LIPPINCOTT, N. J.	W. H. LEIGHTON, Mass.
HARDEN A. DAVIS, Ind.	A. M. SHEW, N. Y.
THEO. S. WEST, Va.	DAN. G. HOWES, C. W.
HENRY LIPPINCOTT, N. S.	T. J. EDWARDS, Cal.
W. T. SUDLER, Del.	C. T. LOWNDES, West Va.
W. C. DODGE, Vt.	

1116 GIRARD ST.,
March 8, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: My Address was prepared for you, and it is yours. I have, therefore, great pleasure in handing it to you, to be disposed of as you may deem proper.

I am, with great regard, faithfully yours,
ROBLEY DUNGLISON.

MESSRS. HENRY MULLEN, ROBERT W. TAYLOR, &c. &c.,
Committee.



AN EXHORTATION.

GRADUATES:—

THE day long looked forward to with ardent aspirations has at length arrived, and in the presence of the trustees and faculty of the college, and of a large audience deeply interested in the proceedings, you have received, at the hand of the president, the evidence that your studies have not been in vain; and, that after a full and impartial examination by the professors as to your qualifications for entering upon the important duties appertaining to a professional life, you have been found deserving of the highest honors the institution can confer upon you. In the name of my colleagues I cordially congratulate you on the attainment of this distinction, and fervently hope that this day may be the harbinger—and the real “commencement”—of a life of prosperity and happiness to you, and of eminent usefulness to your fellow man.

Ten years have elapsed since this mixed duty of pleasure and of gloom devolved upon me. I say of pleasure and of gloom; for, whilst the heart is gladdened by the sight of so many of the worthy and the intelligent going forth from this hall to battle with disease, to afford relief to the suffering, and to give comfort to the afflicted, the sorrowful feeling pervades us, that we are about to be separated from those with whom we have been in close communion, and who, day after day, have diligently listened to instructions zealously imparted to them; whose deportment has been the source of unmingled satisfaction and encouragement to the teacher, and who, after

this imposing reunion, are destined to be dispersed over different portions of this extensive country, and even over more distant climes.

Yet although, as a natural consequence, this identical assemblage of the teacher and the taught can never be renewed, the day will be one of joyful reminiscence to all, and memory will not fail to recall the solemn ceremonials and the jubilant accompaniments of your reception into the great brotherhood of the profession.

In the ten years that have elapsed, time has made its fatal impress on trustees and professors. Some of the former, after having long faithfully served the institution, have closed their career in this world; and in our own body we have had to deplore the loss, by death, of two, whose names were elevated on the roll of their profession; and of two still living, and destined, I trust, long to enjoy life, who withdrew from the sphere of their distinguished labors to seek that retirement, of which, after a long existence spent in honor to themselves and in profit to their fellows, all must admit they were eminently worthy.

Of their successors in the different chairs it might not be becoming in me to speak in their presence. You, the regular, devoted attendants upon their lectures, can depose with full understanding as to their merits, and I have no fears as to the verdict.

Fortunately, there are no indispensable men. Some there are more gifted than others, and whose removal from their sphere of usefulness is greatly felt and deplored. In physical science, an enlarged intellect may greatly extend its boundaries and add rounds to the ladder by which we climb the steep ascent of science; but, when its possessor passes away, the rounds remain, and become a more elevated starting-point for those who follow, and who may thus succeed in soaring still higher.

At no time have the discoveries in science appeared to be projected—showered, as it were—among us in such numbers, as in this fraction of a century. The additions made to chem-

istry alone have been astounding, and, to the student of the science, almost appalling; whilst the wonderful discoveries in physics—to the community perhaps the most practically important of all—have, in some respects, rendered distances almost infinitesimal, and abridged labor miraculously.

He who now first appears prominently on the field, commences with science as it is, adorned and illustrated by the splendid achievements of his predecessors, and, if he should succeed in extending the domain of knowledge, he does not obliterate the deeds of those who have gone before him.

Thus, also, is it with the literature of our own and of every branch of science. New works are constantly appearing, which, if not always novel or largely novel in their matter or conception, are, at least, esteemed to be more in accordance with the received sentiments and language of the day, and gradually take the place of their precursors. Nor ought this result to be deplored by any one. It is a stimulus to existing inquirers, whilst it does not detract from the value of the exertions of those who went before. Every author must submit, without repining, to this inevitable necessity, and be thankful if he has been fortunate enough to add anything of value to the records of science.

In poetry we have a striking contrast to physical science, as regards its mode of progression. It belongs to the individual, and is communicable to none other. It lives and dies with him. The ancient maxim "*Poeta nascitur non fit*" cannot be contested; and, hence, in every form of poetry—to employ the term in the sense in which it has been used by many—in poetry proper, that is, in sculpture, and in architecture we continue to regard with unalloyed admiration the productions of antiquity, and search in vain in modern times for their superiors or even equals.

You are on the point of taking your places in society in the practice of a profession which is physico-moral in its mode of investigation. You have learned how inscrutable is that vital

force which enlivens all organized matter, and singularly affects, and, as it were, controls the ordinary forces; and how little we know of the modifications in health and in disease, induced by that nerve-power which discriminates, so to speak, the two divisions of organized bodies—the animal and the vegetable; or of those recondite mental and moral manifestations, which elevate man above all animals, and affect so signally the play of the different organs.

Assiduously will you watch those phenomena, and from them endeavor to ascend to their laws; ever bearing in mind, however, that no amount of observation will make the man of science; else would the humble, plodding observer of atmospheric phenomena, from the times of Theophrastus and Aratus to our own, be worthy of the appellation. Most praiseworthy—indispensable—are such observers; and precious are the records of facts or phenomena which they have gathered together; but the science of meteorology did not begin to exist until the laws of such phenomena had been investigated.

A main object with the scientific physician, then, should be the deduction and establishment of great general principles from a comparison of the results of his own varied and careful observation, with the accumulated experience of all ages.

The practice of medicine has been injured and retarded by faulty observation, and, as a result of this, by undue confidence having been reposed in the adaptation of special remedial agents to special morbid conditions. The tendency of the popular, and, indeed, of the professional mind, is to search for facts, too frequently to the exclusion of principles, on which, after all, the improvement of medicine has mainly to rest. Facts must, undoubtedly, be the foundation of such principles; but they must be scrupulously examined, and over and over again proved to be such; and if this course be pursued, a large number, of almost universal reception, will have to be discarded.

It may be laid down, I apprehend, as axiomatic, that the

physician of the clearest views is the most simple in his prescriptions, and employs the fewest agents. Not one is added without a definite object; but he, whose judgment is confused, or who is perplexed with the diagnosis or the treatment, is apt to enshroud himself in polypharmacy, and to throw together the most heterogeneous articles, so as to justify, in some measure, the pungent remark of one of the greatest medical philosophers of his day, that "it is easier to prescribe than to think."

The young graduate too often commences his career with unbounded confidence in the panoply in which he imagines he can combat disease. He is not long, however, in practice, before his confidence is materially diminished; and ere he has passed a single lustre, his faith is less and less in individual articles of the *materia medica*, and more and more in the great principles of hygiene and therapeutics.

From this moment—the outset of your career—determine not to suffer it to be the termination of your studies. Your professors have but taught you the foundation, and the more important facts and principles of the science. The elaboration of them has to be accomplished by yourselves. A distinguished teacher abroad, in addressing an assemblage like the present, and urging this incontestable position, affirmed, that many of his hearers imagined, that, with the attainment of medical honors all medical learning and labors were to cease; that, with their diplomas in their possession, they might thenceforth banish all professional books and investigations from their thoughts; and leave the walls of the college, not practical tyros, but proficients in every kind of professional acquirements.

Can such a baseless sentiment pervade the mind of any one of you? I hope not,—I believe not. Far better would it be for its possessor to abandon the service at the very threshold of the temple, and adopt one less elevated and exacting.

Every day's practice of the profession affords fresh elements for study. The careful observation and recording of phenomena,

and the multitudinous reflections to which they give occasion; the perusal of the experience and reflections of others, as conveyed in the best books which may be available to you; and in the medical periodicals, of which it would be well for you to take at least one, will compel you, if you wish to excel, or even to keep pace with your industrious and aspiring brethren, to be a daily student of professional subjects, and will yet leave ample time for you to maintain and augment your acquaintance with polite literature.

Doomed, as you will be, to take your place in society with the wisest and the best, an inattention to the general literature of the day would render it difficult for you to preserve the position to which your profession entitles you. And yet this desideratum can be readily secured by a proper apportionment of your time. In the way to study, as in the way to wealth, fractions, as I have often urged, must not be disregarded. It is a trite, but a wise maxim, that if we take care of the pence, the pounds will take care of themselves; and the parody is no less true, that if we take care of the minutes, the hours will take care of themselves. It is surprising how much may be accomplished by clutching every vacant interval for study, and by disciplining the mind to the exercise of its full powers.

If we succeed in this—and I speak from my own experience, which has not been limited—but little nocturnal application, little expenditure of the so-called but now almost obsolete “midnight oil,” will be needed, to treasure up and develop the materials of science; study will become not a toil, but a pleasure; and you will soon discover that you have a time for all things, that in the language of holy writ—“to everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven;” and that you can daily mingle the more laborious efforts of the intellect in study with the relaxation of refined enjoyments.

Let your main effort be to attain, legitimately, real distinction in your elevated calling, which has been equally honored and extolled by Christian and by Pagan—I had almost said

your "godlike" calling—for, by one of the first of the Romans (Cicero) it was held, that men in no way approach nearer to the gods, than in giving health to their fellow men: "*Homines ad Deos nulla se proprius accedunt quam salutem hominibus dando.*"

Arduous and responsible your profession doubtless is, requiring untiring zeal and industry, with the exercise of every faculty that exalts the mind, and of every sentiment that adorns the heart. One of the brightest luminaries of a sister profession has assigned to ours pre-eminence for general and extensive knowledge, and a learned philologist (Parr) has written: "While I allow, that peculiar and important advantages arise from the appropriate studies of the three liberal professions, I must confess, that in erudition and science, and in habits of deep and comprehensive thinking, the pre-eminence, in some degree, must be assigned to physicians;" and Rousseau, in speaking of us to Bernardin de Saint Pierre, declared: "There is no condition which requires more study than theirs. In every country they are the most truly useful and learned of men."

What subject can, indeed, require more profound observation and reflection than anthropology or the doctrine of man in his moral and physical relations? And is it not becoming—imperatively demanded—of us, that we should preserve intact, unsullied, this heirloom that has descended to us in the testimony of those of other avocations, who have so magnanimously and so eloquently expressed themselves in regard to ours. Undoubtedly your profession is to be the means by which you are to acquire an honorable subsistence, but it is not the less a science connected with the best interests of humanity.

In its exercise, proceed with circumspection, yet with a zeal amounting to enthusiasm. Carefully avoid the embracing of exclusive sects or systems; for all experience has shown that they are transient and nugatory; and that whilst they have prevailed, they have ever clogged the wheels of the vehicle of

science. Watch philosophically and diligently the play of the organism in health and in disease, avoiding all blind empiricism; and thus will you add, day by day, to your magazine of exact knowledge, and be delighted to discover that many points which appeared to you enigmatical, veiled in obscurity, are illumined as with the brilliancy of day; whilst on others, owing to the mysterious, inscrutable mechanism of life, you may have to continue in doubt.

In regard to your individual bearing in the exercise of your profession, it is difficult to exaggerate its importance. The pompous pretensions of too many of our fraternity in the times when the full-bottomed wig, and the gold-headed cane were in play as emblems of our calling, and the embodiment of wisdom, were never failing sources of ridicule; and the shafts of the dramatists, the satirists, and the novelists of the day were directed in abundance against manners and opinions which too often richly merited castigation.

In our own time, the want of faith—as it is termed—in medicine, is, I fear, too often, deducible, more from the want of confidence in those who exercise it than in the powers of therapeutical agents, of which the laity—it must be presumed—know little or nothing. Singularly enough, however, we generally find that scepticism on this and kindred subjects is consistent with the presence, in the same individual, of the most marvellous credulity; and we have, every day, examples of those who are declared infidels on many important matters unhesitatingly admitted by the wisest and the best, who wildly embrace and cherish the miraculous and the monstrous; and who, like the sailor's mother, in the old well-known story, would reject with repugnance the idea of flying-fish, and yet yield their implicit credence to the assertion of her son, that when his captain cast a net in the Red Sea to obtain some fish for dinner, he brought up, at the very first haul, a chariot wheel made all of gold, and inlaid with diamonds. This, the captain said, was “one of the wheels of Pharaoh's chariot, that had been in the Red

Sea ever since that wicked king was drowned with all his host whilst pursuing the Israelites." "Well, well," said the worthy matron, lifting up her hands in confiding admiration, "now that's very possible, and I think the captain was a very sensible man. Tell me such stories as that and I'll believe you, but never talk to me of such things as flying-fish!"

Nearly forty years ago I had the privilege of being the medical adviser of one of commanding intellect, who had attained the highest elevation in the gift of a free people; of soothing the last period of his existence, and of being present when his protracted and eventful life was brought to a close. His incredulity as to the powers of medicine was a matter of common conversation in Virginia, and, absurdly enough, occasionally gave annoyance to worthy members of our own profession, one of whom never, I believe, to the end of his existence, pardoned him for the playful remark, that when he saw three physicians together, as was the case at the time he spoke, he always looked up to see whether there was not a turkey buzzard in the neighborhood. It was a harmless witticism, and except in one who was supersensitive or what is colloquially termed "thin-skinned," ought to have provoked hilarity rather than ire.

Yet incredulous as that distinguished statesman was represented to be, as to the powers of medicines, I never had a patient more strict in his obedience to what was directed for him professionally; and at every visit I made him, he presented me a written record of his fidelity in the observance of the inculcations I had furnished him. Struck with these unambiguous evidences of confidence, I on one occasion alluded delicately to the notions that appeared to prevail in regard to his scepticism in medicine, when he frankly replied, that "his objections were not to *physic* but to *physicians*."

And is it not the duty of every one of us by his medical qualifications and irreproachable demeanor, to prevent a stigma like this from being attached to the followers of a profession all of whom ought to be notable not only for their knowledge,

but for their benevolence? Your avocation has been defined by one of the magnates of literature—notorious, it is true, for his splenetic effusions—as a melancholy attendance on misery, a mean submission to peevishness, and a continual interruption of pleasure. Yet did Dr. Johnson admit, “that every man has found in physicians great liberality and dignity of sentiment; very prompt effusion of beneficence, and willingness to exert a lucrative art where there was no hope of lucre.

It was of such beneficent practitioners that Voltaire, almost in the language of the great Roman, remarked, that “the man who is occupied in restoring health to his fellows, from pure benevolence, is far above all the grandees of the earth. He belongs to the divinity!”

No matter what contradictions and disappointments you may experience, let your manners and address be unaffected, gentle, and courteous. Difficulties and privations may and will beset your path, but they will yield to patient and abiding effort.

Be undeviatingly attentive and humane to those who seek your assistance. Humanity has indeed been esteemed as the chief of the moral qualities peculiarly required of the physician. If, it has been well said, the physician possesses gentleness of manners, and a compassionate heart, and, what Shakespeare so emphatically called, “the milk of human kindness,” the patient feels his approach like that of a guardian angel ministering to his relief, while every visit of a physician who is unfeeling and rough in his manners makes his heart sink within him, as at the presence of one who comes to pronounce his doom.

“I do not know,”—observes a recent accomplished author, not of the profession (Dr. Lieber),—“that man can appear in a brighter phase than as a physician, full of knowledge and skill, calm, careful, bold, and with the soothing adjuncts of gentlemanly blandness. The physician, moreover, must needs be admitted, not only into the recess of the sick chamber, but very

frequently into the recesses of his patient's heart, and into the sanctuary of domestic life with its virtues, and failings, and frailties. If he do not carry with him the standard of the purest honor; if he take the slightest advantage of his position; if he fail to keep what he sees and hears buried in secrecy as inviolable as that of the confessor; if he expose what must be revealed to him, he falls from his high station, and becomes an afflicting injurer and sower of evil instead of a comforter, allaying pain and stilling sorrow where he can."

Sympathy for suffering, and unostentatious benevolence to the distressed, have been among the proud attributes of your profession in all times. No matter whether his duties may have called him to the tented field, or to the pathless ocean in the service of his country, to the daily routine of a harassing practice, or to the crowded wards of the hospital—often associated in his trying and self-sacrificing duties with those angelic women, to praise whom would be—

"To gild refined gold, to paint the lily;
To throw a perfume on the violet;
To smooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow, or with taper-light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish"—

the high minded practitioner is found everywhere gladdening the hearts of the sick by visits, for which he often neither receives nor expects compensation, and which could not be compensated by any pecuniary honorarium.

Need I do more than allude to the necessity of temperance, a moral excellence, which, although demanded of all, is peculiarly so of you, the exercise of whose profession requires more than any other clearness of judgment and the absence of all perplexity and unsteadiness?

In your intercourse with your professional brethren be generous, frank, and open, disdaining all artifice, and ever regulating your conduct by the all wise injunction, the golden rule

of all ethics, and the great basis of all codes of ethics : " Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do you even so to them."

Under the observance of the simple canons of conduct I have recommended in this address, prosperity and happiness can scarcely fail to attend you; but should inevitable circumstances interfere with a result so devoutly to be wished, you will have the heartfelt satisfaction of knowing, that you did everything in your power to deserve it. And when any of you shall have "declined into the vale of years," attained, perhaps, that advanced period of existence, which led Barzillai to excuse himself, in language so feeling, for not visiting the royal palace at Jerusalem :—"I am this day fourscore years old, and can I discern between good and evil? Can thy servant taste what I eat or what I drink? Can I hear any more the voice of singing men and singing women? Wherefore, then, should thy servant be yet a burden unto my lord the king?" Even then, how glorious will be the reflection in your fading, perhaps misty comprehension, that you are enshrined in the hearts of all who have known you, as the accomplished, the upright, the benevolent, the conscientious, and the beloved physician!

Farewell! then, farewell! Go forth on your mission of mercy. May success await upon every properly directed effort; and may each of you soon be in joyous reunion with those, who, full of cheering hopes, not unmixed with apprehensions, parted with you for a season, and are now watching, hour by hour, to welcome your return to your homes, and to unite with us in heartfelt congratulations, that the great objects which brought you hither have been so satisfactorily accomplished.

GRADUATES

OF

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.

MARCH, 1864.

At a Public Commencement, held on the 10th of March, 1864, the degree of DOCTOR OF MEDICINE was conferred on the following gentlemen by the Hon. EDWARD KING, LL. D., President of the Institution; after which an Exhortation to the Graduates was delivered by Prof. DUNGLISON.

NAME.	STATE OR COUNTRY.	SUBJECT OF THESIS.
Andrews, T. Hollingsworth	Pennsylvania.	Erysipelas.
Ashton, Asa S.	Ohio.	Science and Practice of Medicine.
Barr, David Miller	Maryland.	Hemorrhagic Labours.
Bartles, William H.	New Jersey.	Habit and Diseases.
Bell, James (M.D.)	Ohio.	Diphtheritis.
Bell, Joseph G.	Maryland.	Pneumonia.
Bese, Frederick	Pennsylvania.	Cynanche Trachealis.
Blanton, Carter (M.D.)	Kentucky.	Diseases of the Teeth and their Sequelæ.
Boyer, Samuel S.	Pennsylvania.	Gonorrhœa.
Brown, William A.	Ohio.	Nervous Fluid and the Antidotes of Narcosis.
Brownfield, B. F.	Pennsylvania.	Primary Syphilis.
Buckner, Garrett Davis	Kentucky.	Gunshot Wounds.
Burden, Jesse R.	Pennsylvania.	Scrofula.
Butcher, Samuel	New Jersey.	Intermittent Fever.
Caldwell, Daniel G.	Pennsylvania.	Enteric Fever.
Caldwell, Wm. Spencer	Illinois.	Medical Sectarianism.
Campbell, William H.	Missouri.	Enteric Fever.
Cary, Ezra H.	Pennsylvania.	Enteric Fever.
Case, James B.	Pennsylvania.	Conception and Gestation.
Christie, William	New Brunswick.	Coxalgia.
Christopher, Howard L.	Kentucky.	Typhoid Fever.
Clinkinbeard, Allen K.	Kentucky.	Dysentery.
Clements, Christopher C.	Kentucky.	Ipecacuanha.
Davis, Harden A.	Indiana.	Iron and its Compounds.
Dean, John W. (M.D.)	Indiana.	Ulceration of the Os Uteri.
De Ford, Harry S.	Pennsylvania.	The Uterus.
Dodge, Wm. Campbell, Jr.	Vermont.	Diphtheria.
Dougherty, J. Drake	Kentucky.	Inflammation.
Dundor, Adam B. (M.D.)	Pennsylvania.	Dyspepsia.

NAME.	STATE OR COUNTRY.	SUBJECT OF THESIS.
Edwards, Thomas J. (M.D.)	California.	Intellection.
Engelman, David	Pennsylvania.	Dysentery.
Ferguson, Lewis L. (M.D.)	Kentucky.	Spermatorrhœa.
Forsythe, Matthew Leander	Kentucky.	Pericarditis, Symptoms and Physical Signs.
Freas, William B.	Pennsylvania.	Scarlatina.
Fuller, Amos B.	Ohio.	Dysentery.
Geddes, Clarence	Pennsylvania.	Discovery of the Circulation.
Gemmill, Robert B.	Pennsylvania.	Variola.
Gibson, Lycurgus	Pennsylvania.	Inflammation.
Gibbs, Henry L.	Pennsylvania.	Diagnosis.
Gillespie, Robert	Pennsylvania.	Typhoid Fever.
Gray, John W.	Indiana.	Erysipelas of the Fauces.
Grimes, Louis A.	Ohio.	Stricture of the Urethra.
Gumbes, Charles W.	Pennsylvania.	Trifolium in Fœno.
Hill, Walter B.	Kentucky.	Opium.
Hittle, Benjamin F.	Pennsylvania.	Diphtheria.
Hogendobler, Israel	Pennsylvania.	Signs of Pregnancy.
Howes, Daniel L.	Canada West.	Measles.
Jack, William	Pennsylvania.	Respiration.
Jackson, John	Pennsylvania.	Acute Rheumatism.
Jones, James	Maryland.	Pneumonia.
Jordy, George H.	Pennsylvania.	Hygea.
Keeley, Jerome	Pennsylvania.	Typhoid Fever.
Krecker, Frederick	Pennsylvania.	Diphtheria.
Lapsley, John B.	Kentucky.	Physical Signs and Diagnosis of Pneumonitis.
Leaman, Brainerd	Pennsylvania.	Enteric Fever.
Leaman, Henry	Pennsylvania.	Conservatism in Medicine.
Leighton, Walter H.	Massachusetts.	Intermittent Fever.
Lineaweaver, Simeon T.	Pennsylvania.	Bromine in Hospital Gangrene and Phlegmonous Erysipelas.
Lippincott, Franklin B.	New Jersey.	Hospital Gangrene.
Lippincott, Henry	Nova Scotia.	Rheumatism.
Lowndes, Charles T.	W. Virginia.	Pneumonia.
Martin, Edwin	Pennsylvania.	Gunshot Wounds.
Massey, Isaac	Pennsylvania.	Icterus.
Maupin, William T.	Missouri.	Alcohol.
Maxwell, J. Gordon, Jr.	Pennsylvania.	Clinical Surgery.
McArthur, John A.	Pennsylvania.	Compound Fractures of the Thigh.
McClure, William Wallace	Pennsylvania.	Cinchona.
McCormick, J. F.	Pennsylvania.	Tinctura Ferri Chloridi.
McCoy, Henry W.	Illinois.	Emetics.

NAME.	STATE OR COUNTRY.	SUBJECT OF THESIS.
McIntyre, John H.	Indiana.	Scurvy.
McKenzie, George I.	Nova Scotia.	Acute Pneumonia.
McLaughlin, James A.	Massachusetts.	Typhoid Fever.
Miller, David P.	Pennsylvania.	Intermittent Fever.
Miller, Lloyd T. (M.D.)	Missouri.	Santonin.
Miller, Robert	Kentucky.	Dislocation of the Femur.
Millikan, Robert H.	Ohio.	Syphilides.
Mullen, Henry	Pennsylvania.	Scarlatina.
Nelson, George W. (M.D.)	Missouri.	Treatment of Diphtheria.
Newcomer, Joseph W.	Pennsylvania.	Aneurism.
Parker, William S.	Ohio.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.
Pennsyl, Philip H.	Pennsylvania.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.
Pitcher, Stewart C.	Indiana.	Hospital Gangrene.
Phillips, Edwin	Illinois.	Intermittent Fever.
Phillips, Thomas H.	Pennsylvania.	Acute Dysentery.
Price, William H.	Indiana.	Sulphate of Quinia.
Pritchett, James W.	Kentucky.	Inflammation of the Cervix Uteri.
Raudenbush, Abraham S.	Pennsylvania.	Diospyros Virginiana.
Reed, T. J.	Canada West.	Typhoid Fever.
Richardson, Newton M.	Pennsylvania.	Pathology of Asthma.
Richardson, William	Canada West.	Intermittent Fever.
Ridgway, Thomas Edwin	Pennsylvania.	Chronic Gastritis.
Seagrave, Joseph S.	New Jersey.	Chemistry applied to Medicine.
Senseman, John	Ohio.	Enteric Fever.
Sharples, Abram	Pennsylvania.	Two Medical Cases.
Shew, Abraham Marvin	New Jersey.	Mental Derangement.
Simon, William I.	Pennsylvania.	Aneurism.
Smith, Henry A. M.	Pennsylvania.	Scarlatina.
Smith, Jacob Jontz	Indiana.	Parental Influence on the Embryo.
Smith, John R.	Illinois.	Retention of Urine.
Steckel, Alfred P.	Pennsylvania.	Pleurisy.
Stewart, Joseph F.	Pennsylvania.	Infantile Remittent Fever.
Stockton, James Clark	Pennsylvania.	The Uterus and its Functions.
Stokes, J. Spencer	New Jersey.	Acute Rheumatism.
Sudler, William T.	Delaware.	Intermittent Fever.
Taylor, Robert W.	Kentucky.	Epidemic Erysipelas.
Thompson, James F.	Pennsylvania.	Physiology of Digestion.
Thomson, A. Agnew	Pennsylvania.	Rest and its Therapeutical Influence.
Thomson, Benjamin F.	Kentucky.	Pneumonia.
Tucker, James E.	Kentucky.	The Medical Student.
Underwood, Warren J.	Pennsylvania.	Circulation of the Blood.

NAME.	STATE OR COUNTRY.	SUBJECT OF THESIS.
Van Kirk, Theophilus R.	Pennsylvania.	Diphtheria.
Vannuys, D. H.	Indiana.	Pseudo-membranous Laryngitis.
Verner, Chittick	Pennsylvania.	Diabetes.
Wallace, James P.	Indiana.	Immediate and Remote Effects of Injuries of the Brain.
Weaver, Charles H.	New York.	Pyæmia.
Webster, John R. (M.D.)	Illinois.	Pneumonia.
West, Theodore S.	Virginia.	The Typhus Group of Fevers.
White, Elisha M.	Massachusetts.	Diarrhœa in the Army.
Wiley, Charles	New Jersey.	Diphtheria.
Willis, Samuel W.	Kentucky.	Cholera Maligna.
Witman, Harrison T.	Pennsylvania.	Veratrum Viride.
Woods, William S.	Missouri.	Inflammation.
Woodward, Charles E.	New Jersey.	Sarracenia Purpurea.
Worthington, William E.	Missouri.	Intermittent Fever.

Of the above, there are from—

Pennsylvania . . .	54	Canada West . . .	3
Kentucky . . .	16	Nova Scotia . . .	2
Indiana . . .	9	Vermont . . .	1
New Jersey . . .	8	Delaware . . .	1
Ohio' . . .	8	New York . . .	1
Missouri . . .	6	California . . .	1
Illinois . . .	5	Western Virginia . . .	1
Maryland . . .	3	Virginia . . .	1
Massachusetts . . .	3	New Brunswick . . .	1